

NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

Moderator: Deborah Rivera-Nieves
May 5, 2020
10:00am CT

Operator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time all participants are in a listen-only mode until the question and answer session of today's conference. At that time you may press star one on your phone to ask a question. I would now like to turn the conference over to Kim Davis. Thank you, you may begin.

Kim Davis: Good day, everyone. Thank you for joining us today for another Census Academy Webinar. Today's Webinar is exploring Asian population data. We are recording today's Webinar, and it will be available on Census Academy within the next few weeks. Our presenter today is Anh Nguyen, partnership specialist and Data Dissemination Specialist since 2008 with the Census Bureau. Based in Atlanta, and currently covering both states of Georgia and Florida, Anh emigrated to the United States from Vietnam in 1992.

He graduated from Cornell University in New York in 2005. Anh worked widely with many Asian population organizations throughout the Atlanta region. Frequent guest speaker at local government events, academic symposiums, business conferences, and expos presenting census data and outreach to Asian populations. Anh received the community champion award, recognized by the Georgia Asian complete count committee and presented by Congressman John Lewis in 2011.

Today's presentation, the Asian Population, focuses on understanding and accessing data on Asian populations. We will be offering the opportunity for attendees to ask the presenters questions that are relevant to today's topic. At the end of the session we are opening the phone lines for the operators too. We also offer the opportunity to use the chat feature which is located at the lower center of your screen. Please be mindful not to send any personally identifiable information, business identifiable information, or any other sensitive information in the chat.

Questions entered here today may be received by a follow-up email if your question is not answered during the presentation. Also note that we have over 170 participants today, and we may not have time to answer all of their questions. They will receive a follow-up email. We would like to ask that you complete an evaluation at the end of today's Webinar. The link will be included at the end of the Webinar and in the chat feature. For those that need to leave early, you can copy and paste that into to your browser. Thank you, and welcome, Anh.

Anh Nguyen: Good morning, everyone. Thank you, my colleagues Kim and Deborah for setting up this Webinar, and thank you everyone for taking time joining this webinar, especially folks from the West Coast, and I know you're waking up early for joining us here. This time - this is important and beneficial to bring this data topic as we brought up to you our customers, especially those who are working in the non-profit community-based organizations, even in elected officials' offices, and businesses, especially those businesses that specifically target Asian American customers, the school program planners, the grant writers, and many more government entities, and even folks that actually reaching out to the Asian populations by mail and trying to identify areas for the Asian population and encourage them to participate in the 2020 Census.

So what we are going to do today is just to go over a few highlights on the Asian populations which I extracted mostly from the 2010 census, just so you get a good sense of where the community were and where we're heading towards 2020 Census and onward. And then we'll talk a little bit about

collecting data on Asian populations and throughout the history of the Census Bureau, and how do - how would we understand racial ethnicities as a concept?

We're going to explore some of the key concepts regarding the Asian race and then later take a look at – I will actually show you some of the data products that potentially contain or include data on Asian population, and then introduce a couple of tools, key tools and apps that you can use to access Asian population data. And finally I want you to go out of this training understanding - not only understanding the data but knowing how to access the data using our data platform, data.census.gov.

All right, let me start by saying that May is AAPI Heritage Month. Now even throughout the presentation, you're going to hear me sometimes using the term Asian populations, sometimes the term API, Asian Pacific Islander, or AAPI. I will explain to you, because this is a very common confusion among Asian data users or people using Asian data. But for the sake of this presentation I just quickly wanted to go over you know, just a couple of highlights that show the numbers and the characteristics of Asian populations as they are being collected by the Census Bureau.

And as you know, in 1978 the US Congress established the first 10 days in May as AAPI Heritage week, which later expanded into a month-long celebration in 1992, as a way to mark the history and many contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have accomplished for the United States. So here are some of the highlights. So this is based on the 2018 ACS and currently we have 22.6 million Asian alone or in combination residents of the US. All right, let's pay attention to that term, and we're going to explain that to you later on.

Among them 15.7 million, age 18 and over, but only 11.1 million are US citizens, and then 57.3% of those are registered to vote. And I've found in my experience within the Asian population, Asian organizations throughout the region, when it comes to the election year for example, people tend to ask for

that sort of population, population ages 18 years and over and Asian populations with citizenship and so on and so forth, and as a way to drive voter registration and community vote motivation, and even campaigning, some things like that.

And then sort of the highlight on the socioeconomic characteristics of the Asian population at the national level, and you can see that 54% of the Asian population, age 25 or over, with having a bachelor degree or higher. And you know, 88.1%, age 25 or older with high school diploma and based on our Economic Census data, we reported this in 2016 for example we have more than 555,262 Asian-owned firms in the United States. All right, now another highlight is the Asian population has grown faster than any other race groups between 2000 and 2010 census. And you know the Asian population has increased more than four times faster than the US total year population, which grew at 9.7%.

If you break that down look at the white population at 5.7%. The black population grew at 15.4%. The Hispanic population, not a race but ethnicity, grew at 43%, and the Asian in combination population grew at 46%. Now Asian population is projected to reach 40 million and then for 48.5 million in combination by 2060. And then - and just a note here that you know after the decennial census, every year after the Census Bureau conducts a program called Population Estimate and Projections.

And so I have provided a link here for you for your reference. And when it comes to measuring race and ethnicity across the decades, it gets very fascinating. You know that the Census Bureau started the census. The first census in 1790. But just look just a moment, not until 1860 that the census began to collect data on Asian, and just take a look at the box here, as Chinese. So that's anybody who's Asian would be tabulated, coded as Chinese and then throughout the decade, not until 1980 the US starts to pay attention here and you begin to see a true distinguished Asian racial categories.

One is called Asian Indian, Chinese, and Filipino, so they began to be as the

country grows and more diverse racially and then more Asian sub-groups categories being added into the census. So we have Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese that identify as Asian. And then take a look over here in the yellow box, and we have Hawaiian as a separate racial group. And then not until the 1997 Office of Management and Budget defined, redefined the racial and ethnicity categories in the United States that now we are having two distinguished Asian groups for all our - what are I would say the Asian categories have been split in two.

So we have Asian and Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander racial groups. And who are the Asian? We're going to continue to explore. All right, now we've been collecting data on Asian populations on the American Community Survey. And as an example shown here is part of this questionnaire on the ACS, and then I'll show you here another example on the 2010 census where the question asks on how people feeling or identify as Asian, and then another snapshot that I just took based on the 2020 Census. All right?

Now let's go back and talk a little bit about the OMB definition of race and ethnicity in the United States. And the OMB defines minimum standards for collecting and presenting data on race and ethnicity for federal reporting. And the race and ethnic categories are presented as separate questions as shown earlier, and individuals can select multiple racial categories, and then you can see there are two ethnicity categories you can say you are either Hispanic or you're not Hispanic. And then we have five major racial categories. There are American Indian, Asian, Alaskan American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, or White. And the Census Bureau also permits the respondents to check the Some Other Race box on the census.

All right, when it comes to Asians, Asian refers to a person having origin in any other of these countries. Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines Island, Thailand, and Vietnam. And let me stop here and give a breakdown; I want to make you understand this because this is important to understand these concepts, specially when folks, and also grant writers dealing with this and not to know which dataset or which data is being

used to include in a proposal for example, because they say the Census Bureau reports the number of Asian alone, or then sometimes it's Asian in combination, or sometimes it's a number of Asian alone or in combination.

So what are these? So if a respondent who checks the race box or just fills out the - who check the ethnic groups categories, such as Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and they're automatically being counted as Asian alone. Now if this respondent reported more than one detailed Asian group, then they become part of the larger Asian race, for example, if an Asian Indian also checks that they are - that they also belong to the Korean population group, or if they check that they are Asian and then Asian white, Asian black, or Asian Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander.

So they are the so-called multiple race Asian. So then those - that categories belongs to the Asian in combination. So once you take the Asian alone and the Asian in combination, you combine the two and you get the report, for the Asians alone or Asians in combination, in other words, the total Asian population, right? Let me break it down. For example, in 2010 census the Census Bureau reported there were 308.7 million residents in the United States. Among them there were 14.7 million reported Asian alone, which compared to 4.8% of the US population.

And then in addition to that, there were 2.6 million people that reported Asian in combination. So in total the 2010 census reported 17.3 million Asians alone or in combination in the United States, all right? But even among the 2.6 million people that reported multi-racial race and you can see that 61% were Asian white and the 7% Asian Black, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 5.4% Asian White and Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander, and 11% identified themselves as Asian with some other race, okay?

So why the race question? And some of you might know this well, its fulfilling legislative and program requirements in monitoring the compliance of federal laws. Of course, in delineating legislative districts, informing policy decisions at our local government level, at a school planning level even, and

voting district level, all have a level of community government, and then conduct market research and production, of course, and I noticed that even in my - in metro Atlanta here, we began to see a very diverse inventory of products, even at the mainstream grocery stores, for example.

And then it show the diversity in the community and it comes to diversity of products - goods and products, and services, all right? And that is important. Another concept that I want to bring up to you is the foreign-born population. This is regarding to anybody who's born outside the US, and then emigrated into the United States, and the questioning moment, I would say the watershed moment was the 1965 immigration act reforms where we begin to have more Asians emigrated to the United States.

And then international migration as you know is simultaneously adding more populations and they're contributing to the increase of diversity so in my (unintelligible) the United States. So for example, this - the figure here, shows that in recent years the level of international migrations from Mexico has decreased, but migrations from India and China have increased. And like I showed earlier by 2060, the nation foreign born population and then the Asian population is going to reach about 48.5 million, and then look at the foreign born population, will reach nearly 19% of the US population.

All right, now I'll - we'll talk a little bit about what programs, census surveys and programs, that contain data on Asian population. And obviously you know the decennial census is a huge operation, a big program, and definitely the demographic profile and the redistricting data the two datasets that you can access and get the data on Asian populations and like I mentioned earlier, every year after we conduct the Population Projections Estimate Program, and that report, even in that report we can even see the breakdown of Asian populations.

Now and the American Community survey, which is a sample survey, which we'll talk just a little bit in a moment, also collect data on Asians. Like I showed an example earlier, the race question on the ACS form. And the tables

that contain the data, and you can find data on Asian under those table DP02, DP03, DP04, and DP05. And especially the table S0201, we may explore to look these up later in the demo. And then you can look up the data on Asians by topics, and then by geography and then - and so on and so forth.

Another survey that collects data on Asians, also is called the Current Population and the Economic surveys of course, which conducts – is being conducted every - once every five years, with the years ending in two and seven. The Survey of Business Owners is component of that business census where you can even drill down and access the data on Asian-owned businesses by state, by metropolitan area, by county, and by place, by that I mean cities and towns and such, so on and so forth. And even among Asian-owned businesses, you can even break it down to see whether among those how many of them were Asian Indian for example or Chinese owned or Korean owned or Vietnamese owned businesses.

It's very fascinating to see and to learn about the contributions in terms of business revenues, for example, of the Asian population as compared to the percentage of the population, right? Now for the scope of today, we've of course - we're going to talk about Asian population in general and how to use data.census.gov to access Asian data. But for those of you who are interested in further exploring Asian business data, then you can ask questions later or use the chat box to let us know what kind of specific data you're looking for. Just let us know.

And then let me quickly go over the decennial census, because this you can see the 100% data, meaning that we're asking every single house in the United States to report on the census, and for example, on the last census, more than 140 million houses reported. And all that, you will be able to find and to look up Asian data on this dataset. Now because it's looking also once every 10 years, you can see that one point in time, programs and data, and the data federal available at the block levels is so important and especially for the revision process when people can go down to the block level to get the data.

The decennial census has also established it's the official population county for, not county, my apologies there. As the Official Population Count for the area. Now for those folks that, we've always been constantly needing more updated information. We can't wait for that 10 year data set to come out once every 10 years. The census implemented the long form on the decennial census and turned it into a yearly survey, now called the American Community Survey, which is a sample survey with 3.5 million households being surveyed. But we have a lot more on social and economic characteristics of the population.

And as you can see here, we have very limited data topics being asked on the decennial census. Age, sex, relationship, Hispanic or Latino, race and ethnicities. Now, when it comes to the American Community survey, we get a lot more data topics from it, right? You know, data such as education, marital status, fertility, occupation, place of birth, citizenship, and so on and so forth, all right?

Now when it comes to, which product should I use and which product is available? This is another frequently asked question especially I'm faced when working with the Asian - the people looking at Asian populations. In general if a geographic area has a population threshold of 65,000 or more, and that area would receive a one-year estimate or a one-year supplemental estimate, and of course the five-year estimate. For other geographies, with less than 20,000 those areas receive a five-year estimate. Now this is important.

People, again, when it comes to looking for data for Asian populations and even at the state level and at the county level, if we do not have population threshold of 65 - Asian population of 65,000 or more, you're not going to have a one-year estimate. And you would have a five-year estimate. And some of you might have seen in the American FactFinder. And we'll explore on the new data platform to see if any of that type of data product is available. This is important.

Another point I want to bring up here is currency. So if you want to work

with, if you were working with the larger population and you want more updated data on that population you would use the one-year estimate. But because the one-year estimate is being collected in a 12-month period of time, so the sample size is much smaller. So the reliability and precision of the data should be considered. But if you're more concerned with precision and reliability then we would recommend you to use the five-year estimate of the American Community Survey.

The Census Bureau also publishes a lot of reports or briefs, data visualizations of Asian population. For example and on the decennial census, we - there was a report called - a brief actually called Asian population, this fascinating document that I encourage you to look it up and explore it. There is a very fascinating analysis of the characteristics of the Asian population in the United States, and there are also congressional apportionment files, redistricting data files, and then when it comes to ACS, we have a very specific report on topics such as foreign born, income and poverty, and health insurance

And in some of these reports, you can see even highlights on the report on Asian populations. And usually at the national level we would show some highlight some local or regional level, okay? And then Facts for Features like I showed you earlier, the Census Bureau produced these Facts for Features when it comes to - around May when it comes time to celebrate Asian American contribution to the United States. And infographic and visualizations, so again these are another topic of another discussion, but I wanted to bring it up here for your awareness.

Now, but then when it comes to data tools, which tool should I use to access data on census, right? And if you go to the data tools and apps tab on census.gov, you're going to see three pages that list all the tools available for you. The question would be, so which tool to use? Here are listed five key tools that you can use to access data, or that contain Asian populations such as the 2010 Census Redistricting data for example is a very interesting app, and then you can - I can provide you the link.

Or then you can click on the link down below and it will take you to the landing page so you can explore some other resources of Asian population. Now the OnTheMap tool, OnTheMap tool allows you to extract data on the workers and the work force, 16 years or over, and then in one of this report you can be able to see the breakdown of the characteristics of these workers. You know, their earnings and education and their racial group. So in those - OnTheMap dataset you can get access on Asian populations. Not the topic that we will cover today.

And QuickFacts, quick and easy, like it says, all you have to do is just type in Asian when you're looking up Asian, so QuickFacts sometimes produced such results with files or tables that contain Asian populations. Now for those of you who are currently working with Asian populations outreach, and mobilizing, and campaigning, and encouraging Asian populations to participate in the 2020 Census, the Response Outreach Area Map is a wonderful tool in which you can zoom in on the census tract with low or high response scores, and then if you see the pop up window that shows you the social economic characteristics of the population in those areas and guess what?

You can be able to define the language ability of Asian population groups such as Vietnamese, Korean, and so on and so forth, listed in this tool. And again, another training, if you are interested, let me know, because I want to focus on data.census.gov, our new and very robust search engine to look up Asian data, and we will explore that in a moment. And we changed the feel and the look of it to make it more intuitive and more simple and more visually appealing, more simplified, and I will let you be the judge of that when we go into it exploring, and we're always open for feedback, because the tool is designed, it is built based on your feedback.

So I really encourage you to go in here, exploring it, using it, taking notes, and then writing back to the Census Bureau saying that I'm really interested in this dataset, or this data characteristics on the Asian populations. Why is it not

there, is there a table available? Is there a way you can - you know, or this feature is - then some other mapping features that you would like to see. So, we encourage you to continue to explore and respond, reply, email, giving feedback back to the Census Bureau. At this point let me stop here and then ask if you have any questions regarding to our presentation. Operator, could you open the line?

Operator: Thank you. We will now begin the question and answer session. If you would like to ask a question, please press star one, unmute your phone, and record your name clearly. If you need to withdraw your question, press star two. Again, to ask a question, please press star one. It will take a few moments for the question to come through. Please stand by.

Deborah Rivera-Nieves: Okay, thank you, operator. This is Deb Rivera. Thank you, Anh, for all of this information. I know we're not quite finished, but we do have a couple of questions that came in via chat, and I'd like to ask them if you'd like to answer them. Anh?

Anh Nguyen: Yes, let me get out of my - okay, let me open the chat box, all right. Can you read the question for me?

Deborah Rivera-Nieves: Yes, absolutely. So the first question is, are people who reside in the Middle East countries considered Asian, like Iran, Iraq, etcetera.

Anh Nguyen: No, if you see the slide there, the definition of Asian is defined by OMB. They are not considered as Asian, but it's self-identification. Again, when you go back to self-identification, if a person feels like they belong to that racial group, they are free to choose and to check on the census form.

Deborah Rivera-Nieves: Okay, thank you, and the second question says 11.1 million US citizens out of 22.6 million, so only 50% of our population are citizens?

Anh Nguyen: That's just regarding to Asian population, yes, based on the 2018 ACS report.

Deborah Rivera-Nieves: Great. Okay, thank you. So operator, did any questions come in via the phone lines?

Operator: Yes. Our first question comes from (Carmen Mendoza). Your line is now open.

(Carmen Mendoza): Thank you. I wanted to find out if there is any sort of dataset that is available to - as a subset of the southeast Asian population. It's very difficult trying to find data for example on the Mao, Laotian, Cambodian, in one dataset.

Anh Nguyen: We're going to explore that in a moment in the live demo, but again if you follow the presentation, we are dealing with a population threshold here, right? And you can see that even the Census Bureau is not tabulating not all the Asian, or sub-Asian categories. But we will explore that. It depends on the geography that you're looking at. But if you look at the state level or at the national level, we might be able to find the data, and we will explore that, okay, in a moment. That's just reminding, and then we'll run a scenario search.

(Carmen Mendoza): Okay.

Deborah Rivera-Nieves: Operator, do we have any other questions?

Operator: Our next question comes from (Ann Sann) from the US Census Bureau, your line is now open.

(Ann Sann): Hi, I'm not sure this is my line, can you hear me?

Anh Nguyen: Yes.

(Ann Sann): Okay, thank you. I work for the decennial, 2020 Census as a partnership specialist. I heard that we could - the Census Bureau could provide a data workshop for partners or organizations or government businesses, and tailor data that they request. Is that so, and if so is for example, the Asian chamber

here in Austin, Texas, wanted to learn a comprehensive Asian community profile in the local in the greater Austin area. How can they request for that presentation, and what would be included? Thank you.

Anh Nguyen: Wonderful, thank you for that question, and you can see on the screen there, I share the email there. You can write the Census Bureau, that's census.askdata@census.gov, or you can write me directly, and then we'll respond to your request. And in this time you should be aware that we will conduct a call online through a webinar. Can you see the email information on the screen?

(Ann Sann): Not at the moment. Are you saying your personal email?

Anh Nguyen: No, what the census data request email, so it's census.askdata@census.gov. So I'm going to share my contact information at the end of the presentation. You can write to me and I'll - we'll follow up.

(Ann Sann): Okay, thank you very much.

Kim Davis: Anh, I also put it in the chat. So if anyone would like to request training from a Data Dissemination Specialist, the email and the phone contacts are in the chat as well.

Operator: Our next question comes from (Doreen) from United Healthcare. Your line is now open.

(Doreen): Hello, can you hear me?

Anh Nguyen; Yes, I can hear you.

(Doreen): Okay, yes, I really - my question was already answered. I'd wanted to know about the training and to go back to the screen, but I found it, thank you so much, and thank you for the information. It was very valuable, and I am going to use the Web site more if I could actually know where to ask the questions

and how to find (unintelligible) could ask you to - I could request that, and I thank you for (unintelligible).

Anh Nguyen: Thank you for your question, (Doreen).

Operator: Our next question comes from (Mangu Sagarapa). Your line is now open.

(Mangu Sagarapa): Okay, thank you. This is a very valuable webinar. I just wanted to know, where do people from Pakistan, Indonesia and all those enter? Do they enter as Asians or do they enter as other? That's my first question. Second question is what has been the response rate from Asians so far?

Anh Nguyen: Now let me take this, the last question, but let me show you the slide here. Asian is defined in the United States by the Office of Management and Budget as people from Cambodia, China, India, Pakistan, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It's a self-identification process. If you take a look at the census form, if you don't see your sub group, racial group being listed here, that's a write in box where people can write in, whether it's - Bangladeshi, Bangladesh, or Laotian or Cambodian and so on and so forth.

All right, let me do this. Let's go live on [census.gov](https://www.census.gov) and exploring data. [census.gov](https://www.census.gov). And I want to show you this, because I believe that after we learning something and we get to learn some skills and how to apply what we learned and look at learning how to use the tool, how to look up the data and knowing where it's located, what's the process, what the steps are, and that's our objective for today's webinar. All right, so if you go to [census.gov](https://www.census.gov) and then if you hover the cursor over explore data, I hope you can see my screen okay, and explore data, and you click on data tools and apps.

And you can see here we list - the Census Bureau lists a lot of data tools for you to retrieve and access the data. For today's training, we want to explore the data.census.gov. Here in explore data, if you click on this tool it'll take you to data.census.gov. Okay? Right here on the top URL here. Now this, ideally

we want people to search from simple to complex. The immediate, the most intuitive thing is to use the search box and just type in Asian, for example, you know, so that's what I did.

And then you get some terms match my search, and I go here, in here for example. For now I just insert in what - Asian in general, and then what kind of data products are available in Asian, so I select Asian, the program searches across the database across the program and surveys, and the decennial census, business census, Economic Census, ACS, and so on and so forth. It shows in the search results, and we have 160 tables that potentially contain specific data on Asia.

Now let me pause you for a moment and tell you that for those of you who used to work with American FactFinder, I believe you probably know, there were more tables on Asian data. The Census Bureau is in the process of migrating all those data products onto this new platform, all right? But for the sake of our training today, we're doing a very simple Asian search. And here it is, 150 results, and then it shows if it seems to be the table that you are interested and you want to explore, all you have to do is click on it and it gives you the table, the full table.

And here for example, and you can see, you can identify or you can know that this is table B01001D, and then the data is based on the 2018 one-year American Community Survey estimate, okay? And then for reporting on the people who were Asian alone, you know? And if you expand this box, and you can see there's a lot more data products, if you look at the 2018, five-year ACS, and then the time series, you know? And you can go back and find 2010 ACS and to look up Asian, the data on Asian at the national level by default. So that's a very simple search, right.

45 minute

And then you can see that on 2018, one-year ACS estimated more than 18 million Asian alone in the United States, for example, and then here it breaks down by age and sex. So you could further explore this through web site, what if it's data, this table available at a state level or not? How do I do that, okay?

You then can – there's options for this, whether you can use a customized table feature, and use geography tab, and filter through the geography tab, and select all the states in the United States, and then so I click on the geography tab, show that, select state, because I want to look at this data at the state level.

So by the way, we encourage you to use either Microsoft Edge or Chrome browser, because this data platform is more optimal using either Microsoft Edge or Chrome, all right? Let me go back to using this geography feature to look up Asian alone data at the state level. Now once I click on state and the state tab opens up, and then from here I have the option to select the state of my choice, of my interest, for example, and pay attention the moment you click or you check on the state it pops up, or in other words it got dropped into your selections box here, okay?

So make sure, sometimes you might experience some sort of computer glitch, you know, you check the box, it didn't show here, the data didn't show. So make sure you checked the box and that the selected items gets selected and dropped in your selections box. For this purpose, again for today's training, I want to do - I want to explore Asian alone populations in all states in the United States, all right? So I got the all states item selected, drop in here. It looks good. I'm going to close, and then actually the program begins to search and then to pull up all the data and rearrange it by state.

I close this overlay window, and here it is. I have data on states with Asian alone populations. First thing you'll see why they are not listed alphabetically, you know, but all they are here. Now for the sake of time, I think you hear, if you want to learn more how to explore the table, manipulate the table, and so on and so forth, we do have a separate video tutorial on our Census Academy that shows you how to modify and manipulate and explore the table. And, or you can call me later and let me know. But for now I just want to use some of the key features to show you how to access Asian population data, okay?

Now, and then you can change the data product for example, and if I choose, select the five-year ACS for example and now I got the data for all states,

based on the five-year ACS on Asian population, okay? All right, now, so that's Asian alone. The next question that one of the callers was asking, can they access data for Southeast Asian, okay? So that question falls into the so-called detailed Asian category search, so how do we do that? We can go back to our search features, and using advanced search feature here, all right?

So for the sake of our training today, I will stay with the state, at the state level for all states in the United States, okay? We can either select this box here - previously I selected Asian alone category, it's still there. But I don't want it anymore, because I want to zoom in and see, say, how many Laotian or Cambodian just for the sake of this narrow request. So I'm going to cross it out. And then, as a good advice that always start off with your geography, okay? So I started with my geography, and I selected at the state level for all states in the United States.

So next would be okay, so where are the Laotians, or Cambodian, or the southeast Asian population? So you then explore the topics tab. Click on topics, the topics tab expands and if you scroll down you can see there the race and ethnicity categories, select race and ethnicity and then here you can explore further and by race, ethnicity categories and if the category is grayed out it means the data is all not - not available, or the product is not there. But in this case, I'm interested in Asian populations. I will then continue clicking on Asian populations, and I am being presented with more choices.

You know, again, go back to our - what we learned today about the definition of Asian alone, or Asian in combination, and what kind of tables you can get from it. If I click the Asian alone right here, I go back to the two year search results, so that's what I'm looking for, because I want to see the breakdown, so you have used this category called detailed Asian alone or detailed Asian in any combination. Once you've selected the detailed Asian alone, then you're going to locate either Laotian, or Taiwanese, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian and everything over here.

And this is essential steps in learning how to access Asian population data,

okay? And then this is very - the short, as best that I can show you, because we have all of these callers, and we don't want to spend an hour and not knowing what's the best route to go. And if I can give you, then hopefully then we'll make good use of it. For example, so I've select the data Asian alone and I go in here and say I want to see maybe – where's my Laotian? Laotian alone population. Once I've selected Laotian it's got into my selections box here at the bottom of the screen, okay?

And then I click search, and see what happens. Here it's saying data is not available. All right, and it goes back to one of the slides I showed you earlier, we talked about population threshold, number one, right? Geography, population threshold, and then the next question would be whether it is too small to be calculated or reported, you know? That's another one. But let's say, out of curiosity, because this is one year estimate, ACS, I know the population threshold is 65,000 probably we do not have that many Laotians, can I explore some others?

Right now it's not available. But if you recall I remember we used to have the five-year ACS, later on in 2010 or 2015 you would be able to find the data for Laotians, but I encourage you to go back here and continue to explore as we continue to migrate and transition and upload more data into this data tool. Now but for the sake of the demonstration, again, I want to go back and explore another racial group. And let me select Asian Indian, and let me see. Okay, let me go here. Asian Indian alone. Geography. All states. And search.

And the table that I mentioned earlier, table S0201, and there is data on Asian alone, by state, okay. And then again I want to explore whether the data is available in terms of the time series how far I can go and what kind of data sets are available for Asian Indian alone populations, and it looks like we have three datasets here available for the Asian Indian alone population based on 2016, 2017, 2018. Now we're approaching the five-minute mark before the hour. Let me hand over to my facilitator, Deborah, and she can close out from here, and then to see how many questions we had and how we're going to follow up.

Deborah Rivera-Nieves: Great, thank you so much, Anh. So at this time we're going to check in with the operator to see if we have any questions in the queue.

Operator: Yes, we have a question from (George Chen). Your line is now open.

(George Chen): Sorry, can you hear me?

Anh Nguyen: Yes.

(George Chen): Okay, great. Yes, my question is regarding the race and ethnicity category, I don't know if you have the time to answer it, but I mean, basically in Asian subcategory, right, you have a lot of country names, like Chinese, Japanese, or Korean, but these are not an ethnicity, right? Because you're talking about Chinese, like China, there are like 56 different ethnicities in China. If you categorize everybody from China as Chinese, then that's not a true accurate ethnicity, right? That's kind of my question.

Anh Nguyen: All right, and like I said earlier during the presentation for the purpose of uniformity and uniformity among federal statistical agency and federal reporting, the OMB then simplified and defined racial as it is in that document and then you can refer to this document to learn more, but that's what it is in the United States. If you see my screen here, that's this document, if you scroll you can learn further.

(George Chen): Yes, I understand, I understand, I understand the OMB dictates the category, right? I know it's not your definition, but it's OMB's. Actually I did my research already. I know all the background information.

Anh Nguyen: Yes, yes, thank you. Yes, it's very – in my presentation is very common topic of debate and discussion and in terms of race and ethnicity, and how to define it, I think among the same people, communities has a definite definition, but again for the purpose of uniformity and statistical purpose in reporting and this really the reality that we are living with here in the United States. Okay.

(George Chen): Yes, thank you very much.

Operator: Our next question comes from (Dr. Ira Seskin). Your line is now open.

(Dr. Ira Seskin): Thank you for a wonderful presentation. I'm a professor at the University of Miami. I teach a course on the Middle East, in addition to one on statistics and one on survey research, so I'm quite familiar with the census. In fact, I ran a focus group, helped put together and ran a focus group with Census Bureau people who came to Miami to look at a new category called Middle East/North Africa, because right now even though people can put themselves under other, you probably have some Egyptian calling themselves African American because they come from Africa.

And you probably have some Iraqis calling themselves Asian because they come from Asia, okay, but it's certainly muddying the data. And I was wondering if you know the reasons why it was decided not to create the MENA, Middle East/North Africa category, which is only one more category and would certainly have cleaned up data both for African Americans as well as for Asians, and it's not an insignificant group.

Anh Nguyen: This MENA population category has been a long time topic of discussion and debate, even advocacy among the MENA group and the Census Bureau has conducted some research and has a statement on determining the MENA population category and I would ask you to contact me separately and then we'll connect you with the experts at the Census Bureau who can further provide you with some clarification on that.

(Dr. Ira Seskin): Okay. Thank you.

Anh Nguyen: You're welcome.

Kim Davis: Okay. We are at the top of the hour and can you let us know, operator, how many more questions are in the queue?

Operator: We have four questions.

Kim Davis: Okay. Well Anh, do you have time to answer four more questions and then we'll wrap things up for today?

Anh Nguyen: Yes. We can take one more than I would encourage the other callers or participants to make sure that we get your questions through the chat box or email and then we'll follow up.

Kim Davis: Fantastic. I'll be sure to put the ask data in the chat. So go ahead, operator, with our next question.

Operator: Our next question comes from (Connie Liu). Your line is now open.

(Connie Liu): Hi. My question is kind of actually a follow up from the one before about the different minorities and it's just about whether or not you can - there's a way to pull data that is not in one of the checkboxes.

For instance, I did receive written confirmation from the Census Bureau Data Dissemination Specialist that if people write in Karen or Rohingya or Shan or Kachin in their Census questionnaires, these people are categorized under Burmese, the same way if you check some other race and write in Lebonese, they're recategorized under white, although the Lebonese is also - the response is also recorded.

So given that these responses are recorded, is there any way for us to pull that data if for some reason we want more detailed data about the Karen population as opposed the larger Burmese population in which they have been categorized under?

Anh Nguyen: Thank you, (Connie). I'm actually facing the same question that you had from our customers here because they want to specifically specify their race as either Karen instead of Burmese or Myanmar, as some people would put it.

I'm actually in the process of inquiring on this question and once I get the result, I will share that with you. And then another way for me to do it connect with the right person maybe then have the answer for that.

This also happens even among the Vietnamese who used to - who wanted to put down North Vietnamese or South Vietnamese on the Census, you know. Whether the Census, how they are tabulated, how they report it, that's another question. I would love to follow up with you on that.

(Connie Liu): Thank you.

Kim Davis: Okay. Thank you everyone for participating today. We'd like to thank you, Anh, for your great presentation. This was very valuable information. And we will be closing today's presentation. Thank you all for participating and I want to remind you that we will be posting Anh's presentation and the recording of today's session on the Census Academy under the webinar tab at the top of the Census Academy's page within the next couple of weeks.

We'd also like to remind you that we will be asking for your feedback in an evaluation form at the end of this session so please complete that evaluation so we can make enhancements and adjustments and changes to the production of the webinars on Census Academy.

Thank you everyone for participating today and have a nice day.

Anh Nguyen: Thank you everyone.

Operator: That concludes today's conference. Thank you for participating. You may disconnect at this time.

END